

Austria	1	Belgium	2	Denmark	2	France	2	Germany	1	Greece	1	Italy	1	Japan	1	Netherlands	1	Portugal	1	Spain	1	Sweden	1	Switzerland	1	Turkey	1	U.S. Army	1	U.S. Navy	1	U.S. Air Force	1	U.S. Marine Corps	1	U.S. Coast Guard	1	U.S. Space Force	1	U.S. Intelligence Community	1	U.S. Federal Reserve	1	U.S. Supreme Court	1	U.S. Congress	1	U.S. President	1
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Burial in England Duke of Windsor, 7, Dies in Paris

PARIS, May 28 (Reuters).—The Duke of Windsor died at his home today after 36 years of virtual exile—and only 10 years after his wife, Queen Elizabeth II, called at his home for the first time.

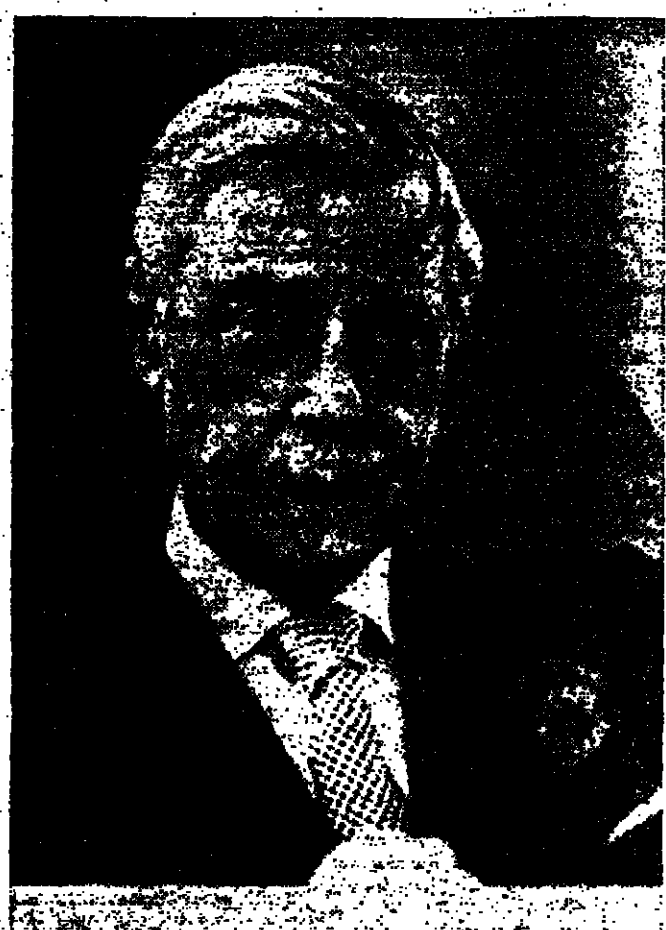
The duke would have been 78 June 23. He died peacefully of a heart attack which he had suffered for some time.

The 75-year-old Duke of Windsor, for whom he gave up the throne in 1936, was close to him in their home in the Bois de St. Louis when he died at 2:25 a.m.

The body of the duke, accompanied by the duchess, is to be taken back to England Wednesday, Buckingham Palace announced.

He will lie in state on Friday and Saturday at Windsor St. George's Chapel before the burial in the castle's vaults.

● Obituary and friends' evaluation. Page 4.



The Duke of Windsor

was a man of noble spirit and high ideals for whom millions of Americans felt a deep respect and affection. We join in extending our profound sympathy to the duchess and to the many others who will mourn his passing.

French President Georges Pompidou sent his condolences to the Duchess of Windsor and to Queen Elizabeth.

The British royal family will observe court mourning until June 5 and certain royal engagements will be cancelled, Buckingham Palace stated.

The exact nature of the duke's illness has never been officially disclosed, though reports that he died of throat cancer were broadcast as fact in France. His secretary, John Utter, recently denied that he had the disease.

The official explanation was that he never fully recovered from a hernia operation earlier this year and his death today was described by Mr. Utter as from "just natural causes."

Nixon Makes TV Appeal To the People of Russia

Says Accords Help Reduce Risk of War

By Theodore Shabad

MOSCOW, May 28 (NYT).—President Nixon told the Soviet people in a televised speech today that the memory of the wartime alliance between the United States and the Soviet Union "can serve as inspiration for a renewal of cooperation in the 1970s."

He declared that agreements reached during his summit talks with Soviet leaders this past week had helped reduce the risk of war between the two countries and had improved prospects for a peaceful world.

"As great powers, we will sometimes be competitors, but we need never be enemies," Mr. Nixon said.

His 20-minute address, telecast "live" from the Kremlin to the Soviet Union and to the United States, gave the citizens of this vast nation their first good look at the American President, who has been carefully shielded from contact with the man in the street during his current visit.

Audience-rating surveys are not taken in the Soviet Union, but the national television network is theoretically capable of reaching 140 million in the population of 247 million.

In an apparent attempt to establish rapport with his listeners, Mr. Nixon opened and closed his prepared address with Russian phrases, made a few folksy remarks and used proverbs and aphorisms, always deaf to every Russian's heart.

The President's reading of his text was accompanied by a simultaneous translation, with the Russian superimposed on the muted-down but still audible American voice. The translation was prepared and read by Viktor M. Sukhodrev, the Kremlin's top English interpreter, who has been with the President throughout his Soviet visit.

The initial reaction of a few Soviet listeners who were questioned after the broadcast was favorable, but some appeared puzzled why the President had not used the opportunity to explain his policy in Vietnam.

The President did not explicitly mention the war in Vietnam, but he appeared to allude to it when he said, "No nation that does not threaten its neighbors has anything to fear from the United States."

The United States contends that North Vietnam has been carrying out aggression against South Vietnam.

Mr. Nixon spoke from the Green Room of the Great Kremlin Palace, just across a courtyard from the palatial quarters where he has been living during his Moscow stay.

Sitting at a small marble-topped table, he held a type-



A Russian family watches President Nixon making his address on television yesterday.

Laird Changes ABM Program

U.S. Quickly Complies With Pact

WASHINGTON, May 28 (Reuters).—Defense Secretary Melvin R. Laird yesterday ordered a halt to the building of a defense-missile site and other steps to comply with Friday's U.S.-Soviet agreement to limit strategic arms.

Mr. Laird announced suspension of construction of the Safeguard anti-ballistic-missile site at Grand Forks Air Force Base, North Dakota.

The ABM treaty signed Friday in Moscow as part of the strategic arms limitation agreements allows each nation two defensive missile sites—one to protect its capital and the other to shield one offensive-missile site.

Although the ABM treaty must still be ratified, Mr. Laird said, "we want to move with prudent speed to abide by the obligations of the historic arms-limitation agreements which President Nixon has achieved."

Mr. Laird also ordered suspension of all ABM research and development programs prohibited by the treaty.

Referring to the inevitable loss of jobs and income to defense contractors, Mr. Laird said: "We recognize that these actions will cause some temporary economic hardships, but the Department of Defense will do everything it can to help alleviate those hardships."

Defense officials said there probably will be some cutbacks in work done by the Safeguard's prime contractor, Western Electric, which has been operating under a long-term pact which contemplated a 12-site ABM system.

The Western Electric contract probably will have to be amended or modified to reflect reductions in procurement of missiles, radar and other equipment, research and development and operations.

Mrs. Nixon Hides Behind Pillar To Watch Signing of Arms Pact

MOSCOW, May 28 (AP).—Mrs. Richard M. Nixon slipped unnoticed Friday night into the Kremlin's Vladimir Hall and hid behind a marble pillar to watch her husband sign agreements curbing the nuclear arms race.

This was disclosed yesterday by presidential Press Secretary Ron Ziegler as the President and Mrs. Nixon flew on a Russian airliner for a 10-hour visit to Leningrad.

"I couldn't miss it," Mr. Ziegler quoted Mrs. Nixon as saying.

The spokesman said that the President had invited Mrs. Nixon to join the official party watching the ceremonies but she declined because none of the Soviet leaders' wives were there.

But, Mr. Ziegler said, moments before the signing took place Mrs. Nixon and the President's personal secretary, Rosemary Woods, moved behind a pillar to the right of the table where Mr. Nixon and Communist party leader Leonid I. Brezhnev were sitting.

U.S. Says a Hanoi Aide Asks For Political Settlement Now

By Benjamin Welles

WASHINGTON, May 28 (NYT).—Senior administration sources say that a Communist official attached to the North Vietnamese forces fighting in South Vietnam has recommended to Hanoi a "political" settlement of the fighting.

The official, whose name has not been divulged, is reported to be a member of the political staff of the Central Office for South Vietnam, known as COSVN, which controls North Vietnamese political and military operations in the southern half of the country. The office's headquarters are said to be in Cambodia.

Sources in the diplomatic and intelligence communities here, who confirmed that the report was made late last week, say that it is too soon to tell how Hanoi will react to the recommendation. They said that it appeared to them to refer to fighting conditions south of the Central Highlands and principally around An Loc.

While they are confident that the report is genuine, the diplomatic and intelligence sources also noted that past reports of North Vietnamese losses of supplies or willpower had proved to be valueless.

In any case, U.S. officials and diplomats predict at least "two or three" weeks of serious fighting in South Vietnam before the issue is resolved either by enemy withdrawal or acceptance of an internationally supervised ceasefire. They see little likelihood of substantial new enemy gains.

Key Rail Bridge From Hanoi To China Destroyed by U.S.

By Malcolm W. Browne

SAIGON, May 28 (NYT).—With opposing units dug into strong positions on South Vietnam's three most active fronts, there was little change today in the overall military situation.

In the air war, a flight of F-4 jets, using laser-guided bombs, destroyed the major railroad bridge linking Hanoi's northeast rail line with China, the U.S. Seventh Air Force announced. According to the Associated Press, the Lang Gial railroad bridge, 65 miles northeast of Hanoi, was 1,500 feet long and 18 feet wide and supported by reinforced concrete piers and abutments. The raids were carried out Thursday, but were not made public until the weekend.

A military source disclosed that of about 6,000 government troops who moved into the town when the enemy siege began nearly two months ago about 3,500 remained. The losses—sometimes as many as 50 casualties a day—(Continued on Page 2, Col. 1)

3 Wanted IRA Men Die Premature Belfast Bomb Kills 7

BELFAST, May 28 (UPI).—A 100-pound bomb exploded in a Roman Catholic enclave in Belfast today, literally blowing people to pieces and shattering buildings.

Police said that at least seven persons were killed in the blast and that the toll could rise to nine. Another 18 persons were injured.

They said that the bomb apparently exploded accidentally as it was being loaded into a car by members of the Irish Republican Army in the Short Strand district.

"Several people were literally blown apart," one officer said.

"We won't know the final count on the dead until we have sorted out the pieces we found at the scene."

Police said that at least three of the dead were members of the IRA on their wanted list. They were identified as Harry Crawford, Edward McDonald and Martin England.

The known dead raised the toll to 347 killed in almost three years of Ulster violence.

The blast blew in the walls of homes, burying their sleeping occupants in rubble and it hurled debris more than 300 yards in all directions.

"It was worse than the war-time blitz," one policeman said, his face streaming with dust and sweat from scrambling through the wreckage for pieces of bodies.

Police said that they were working on the theory the explosion may have been a "bomb delivery run" of the IRA which went wrong.

"We believe it was intended for elsewhere and exploded prematurely," a police spokesman said.

Hysterical men, women and children, many of them still in their nightclothes, ran screaming onto the street after the explosion. Some wandered around in a dazed, shocked condition. Others had blood pouring from cuts.

Bits of household furniture, the twisted wreckage of the automobile in which the bomb was believed to have been carried, chunks of pavement and blood-spattered clothes were scattered for hundreds of yards.

Two houses were blown apart. Scores more sagged from gaping blast holes, their roofs slashed. Troops and police had to forcibly



British soldiers walking through rubble after bomb explosion in Belfast Sunday.

into to Meet Mrs. Gandhi On June 28

WALPINDI, May 28 (UPI).—Pakistani President Yahya Khan will go to a meeting with Indian Prime Minister Indira Gandhi 28 about one month after the agreed schedule, a Pakistani spokesman said.

Series of the two countries agreed April 30 that the leaders would meet in Delhi for peace talks at the end of May or early in June.

of the 43 Astronauts Told to Look for Jobs

Thomas O'Toole

WASHINGTON, May 28 (WP).—Any of 10 of the 43 men who are scheduled to fly on the Skylab mission next month will have to find a civilian job by June 1, NASA officials here said today.

The reason is economy and the fact that NASA is not planning to pay the salaries of the astronauts during the mission.

Col. Edgar D. Smith, NASA's director of flight crew operations, said that the astronauts would have to find a job by June 1, or they would have to resign.

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naught corps confirmed yesterday that Mr. Smith had asked no fewer than 25 of the 43 men to resign by June 1.

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great letdown from the peak years of 1967 and 1968 when as many as 65 astronauts were on duty at one time. A total of 75 astronauts have gone through the Manned Spacecraft Center in the 11 years the astronaut office has been there.

Astronaut sources said that scientist-astronaut Phillip Chapman (who served as mission scientist on Apollo-14) and Tony England (who filled the same role on Apollo-16) had submitted resignations. Mr. Chapman to join the staff at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology and Mr. England to go to work for the Science and Application Directorate at the Manned Spacecraft Center.

Neither Mr. Chapman nor Mr. England was available for comment, but a spokesman for MSC confirmed that their resignations were imminent.

"These two men are still on the books," he said, "but it's true that we expect them to resign."

Hard Core of 15

Other sources said that two other scientist-astronauts now on leave of absence were expected to resign. They are Donald Holmes and John Bull, both of whom left for temporary university duty about a year ago.

One astronaut said that Mr. Slayton has told the astronauts privately that when Skylab ends in early 1974, he would like to have the astronaut corps down to a hard core of no more than 15 men.

"These are the men who would go into the shuttle and who might get to fly the rendezvous and docking missions with the Russians," he said. "Slayton really feels that he doesn't need any more than 15 men to start up both these programs."

A total of no more than 15 active astronauts would be a

Tied to Body, Port Holds Woman

BEIRUT, May 28 (UPI).—Police by a metal detector found a young Lebanese woman today as she was about to board a flight to Beirut with a flight attendant strapped to her body.

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U.S. Destroys Hanoi-China Rail Bridge

(Continued from Page 1)

have been caused mainly by heavy enemy shelling.

The relief force suffered a serious reversal in an attempt to bring wounded soldiers out of An Loc on Friday.

According to delayed military field reports, 23 armored personnel carriers out of 47 trying to move to Tan Kai, seven miles south of An Loc, were destroyed in a series of ambushes and mine explosions.

Along the My Chanh line 25 miles north of Hue in the northern part of the country, where enemy troops attacked several times yesterday, no major new action was reported.

More Bombing

U.S. planes continued their bombing of North Vietnam today. A statement reported that during the last 24 hours raids over the North had destroyed two bridges, 21 trucks, three tanks, railroad cars and track, boats, field guns, warehouses and a missile site, among other targets.

The statement described the most significant target as the Sonay army barracks and storage area 20 miles west of Hanoi.

The bridges said to have been destroyed were identified as the Thon Trang railroad bypass bridge 80 miles north of Vinh and the Thi Phong railroad bridge 18 miles south of Thanh Hoa. Both bridges were hit by carrier-based planes from the Seventh Fleet.

Two Downings Reported

TOKYO, May 28 (UPI).—North Vietnam says its armed forces shot down two U.S. planes yesterday during raids on "populated areas" in Ninh Binh and Ha Tinh Provinces.

The North Vietnamese press agency, in a broadcast heard in Tokyo, said one U.S. pilot had been captured but did not identify him.

New Base in Thailand

BANGKOK, May 28 (AP).—Thailand has agreed to allow another base in northern Thailand to be used for U.S. Air Force operations over Indochina, bringing the number of such bases to seven, a U.S. Embassy spokesman said yesterday.

The air base, named Nam Phong, is in Khon Kaen Province, 260 miles northeast of Bangkok.

At Leningrad, May 28 (NYT).—The difficult diplomacy of his Moscow summit behind him, President Nixon yesterday paid a quick but relaxed call on this historic city.

At the Piskarevskoye cemetery, Mr. Nixon placed a wreath on the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier and then stood for a moment surveying the scene before him: a row upon a row of long, low hills, mounds that rise perhaps two feet above ground level and extend for perhaps 30 feet, each containing hundreds of the 470,000 residents of Leningrad who perished during the unsuccessful German siege of 1941-42.

In a drizzling rain, Mr. Nixon walked back to the cemetery entrance, where he saw a picture of Tanya, the 12-year-old girl whose diary records how her family died by bombing and starvation—one after the other, until only she remained.

Later, at a Mariinsky Palace luncheon given by the executive committee of the Leningrad Council of Workers Deputies, Mr. Nixon said:

"I only hope that the visit that we had at the highest level with the Soviet leaders will have contributed to that kind of world in which the little Tanyas and their brothers and sisters will be able to grow up in a world of peace and friendship among people—all people in the world."

Mr. Nixon's reference to discussions with Soviet leaders was his only public mention yesterday of the week-long talks which produced the historic agreement which he and Leonid Brezhnev, the Soviet party leader, signed late Friday evening to limit the nuclear-missile arsenals of the two countries.

Tens of Thousands

The citizens of Leningrad turned out by the tens of thousands—it was impossible for newsmen to estimate their numbers with any accuracy—to catch a glimpse of the President and his entourage, which included Nikolai Podgorny, the Soviet Premier.

The crowds assembled in thick rows parallel to but some distance from the President's motorcade routes, which carried him from the airport to the cemetery to the guest house where he rested before lunch, to the palace where he had lunch and to the Summer Palace of the Czars outside the city—his last stop before returning to the airport.

At nearly every intersection police held the crowds well back at least a block and sometimes two from the motorcade route. They could see the President, therefore, only in quick glimpses as he went by, but they seemed friendly and curious and waved back when newsmen or members of the presidential party waved at them.

The President seemed relaxed but tired. His aides said he had not gone to bed in Moscow until 2 a.m. following the signing of the arms agreement and a dinner which he gave his hosts at Spaso House, the residence of the American ambassador.

Jack Strachey Dies

BRIGHTON, England, May 28 (AP).—Jack Strachey, 78, composer of "These Foolish Things" and other hit songs of the 1930s, died yesterday after a long illness. He contributed to revues and musicals on the London stage for more than 30 years.



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Belfast Bomb Blast Kills Six; Police Suspect IRA Accident

(Continued from Page 1)

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Doctors, nurses and Red Cross men worked from an emergency first aid relief center. Dozens of sobbing women and screaming children were treated for shock and cuts.

A second bomb explosion in Kilrea, County Londonderry, planted inside the local town hall caused extensive damage, the army said. They estimated the bomb at 100 pounds also.

In Londonderry, two men, who checked into the 65-room City Hotel yesterday, planted four suitcase containing bombs, police said.

Two of the bombs exploded, badly damaging the hotel, but the 30 guests were evacuated after a 15-minute warning from the



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U.S.-Soviet Accords The ABM Treaty

The United States of America and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, hereinafter referred to as the parties,

Proceeding from the premise that nuclear war would have devastating consequences for all mankind,

Considering that effective measures to limit anti-ballistic missile systems would be a substantial factor in curbing the race in strategic offensive arms and would lead to a decrease in the risk of outbreak of war involving nuclear weapons,

Proceeding from the premise that limitation of anti-ballistic missile systems, as well as certain agreed measures with respect to limitation of strategic offensive arms, would contribute to the creation of more favorable conditions for further negotiations on limiting strategic arms,

Mindful of their obligations under Article VI of the treaty on the nonproliferation of nuclear weapons,

Declaring their intention to achieve at the earliest possible date the cessation of the nuclear arms race and to take effective measures toward reductions in strategic arms, nuclear disarmament, and general and complete disarmament,

Desiring to contribute to the relaxation of international tension and the strengthening of trust between states,

Have agreed as follows:

Article I

(1) Each party undertakes to limit anti-ballistic missile (ABM) systems to a maximum of one ABM system and to adopt other measures in accordance with the provisions of this treaty.

(2) Each party undertakes not to deploy ABM systems for a defense of the territory of its country and not to provide a base for such a defense, and not to deploy ABM systems for defense of an individual region except as provided for in Article III of this treaty.

Article II

(1) For the purpose of this treaty, an ABM system is a system to counter strategic ballistic missiles or their elements in flight trajectory, currently consisting of:

(A) ABM interceptors, which are interceptors constructed and deployed for an ABM role, or of a type tested in an ABM mode;

(B) ABM launchers, which are launchers constructed and deployed for launching ABM interceptors, and

(C) ABM radars, which are radars constructed and deployed for an ABM role, or of a type tested in an ABM mode.

(2) The ABM system components listed in Paragraph 1 of this article include those which are:

(A) operational,

(B) under construction,

(C) undergoing testing,

(D) undergoing overhaul, repair or conversion or

(E) mothballed.

Article III

Each party undertakes not to deploy ABM systems or their components except that:

(A) Within one ABM system deployment area having a radius of 150 kilometers and centered on the party's national capital, a party may deploy: (1) No more than 100 ABM launchers and no more than 100 ABM interceptors; and (2) Two large phased-array ABM radars comparable in potential to corresponding ABM radars operational or under construction on the date of signature of this treaty in an ABM system deployment area containing ICBM silo launchers, and (3) No more than 18 ABM radars each having a potential less than the potential of the smaller of the above-mentioned two large phased-array ABM radars.

The limitations provided for in Article III shall not apply to ABM systems or their components used for development or testing, and located within current or additionally agreed test ranges.

Each party may have no more than a total of 15 ABM launchers at test ranges.

Article IV

(1) Each party undertakes not to develop, test or deploy ABM systems or components which are sea-based, air-based or mobile land-based.

(2) Each party undertakes not to develop, test or deploy ABM launchers for launching more than one ABM interceptor missile at a time from each launcher, nor to modify deployed launchers to provide them with such a capability, nor to develop, test or deploy automatic or semi-automatic or other similar systems for rapid reload of ABM launchers.

(3) To enhance assurance of the effectiveness of the limitations on ABM systems and their components provided by this treaty, each party undertakes:

(A) Not to give missiles, launchers or radars, other than ABM interceptors, ABM launchers, or ABM radars, capabilities to counter strategic ballistic missiles or their elements in flight trajectory, and not to test them in an ABM mode, and

(B) Not to deploy in the future radars for early warning of strategic ballistic missile attack except at locations along the periphery of its national territory and oriented outward.

means of verification at its disposal in a manner consistent with generally recognized principles of international law.

(2) Each party undertakes not to interfere with national technical means of verification of the other party operating in accordance with Paragraph 1 of this article.

(3) Each party undertakes not to use deliberate concealment measures which impede verification by national technical means of compliance with the obligations of this treaty. This obligation shall not require changes in current construction, assembly, conversion or overhaul practices.

(4) To promote the objectives and implementation of the provisions of this treaty, the parties shall establish promptly a standing consultative commission, within the framework of which they will:

(A) Consider questions concerning compliance with the obligations assumed and related situations which may be considered ambiguous;

(B) Provide on a voluntary basis such information as either party considers necessary to assure confidence in compliance with the obligations assumed;

(C) Consider questions involving unattended interference with a national technical means of verification;

(D) Consider possible changes in the strategic situation which have a bearing on the provisions of this treaty;

(E) Agree upon procedures and dates for destruction or dismantling of ABM systems, or their components in cases provided for by the provisions of this treaty;

(F) Consider, as appropriate, possible proposals for further increasing the viability of this treaty, including proposals for amendments in accordance with the provisions of this treaty;

(G) Consider, as appropriate, proposals for further measures aimed at limiting strategic arms.

The parties through consultation shall establish, and may amend as appropriate, regulations

Article VI

To promote the objectives and implementation of the provisions of this interim agreement, the parties shall use the standing consultative commission established under Article XIII of the treaty on the limitation of anti-ballistic missile systems in accordance with the provisions of that article.

Article VII

The parties undertake to continue active negotiations for limitations on strategic offensive arms. The obligations provided for in this interim agreement shall not prejudice the scope or terms of the limitations on strategic offensive arms which may be worked out in the course of further negotiations.

Article VIII

This interim agreement shall enter into force upon exchange of written notices of acceptance by each party, which exchange shall take place simultaneously with the exchange of instruments of ratification of the treaty on the limitation of anti-ballistic missile systems.

Article IX

The parties undertake not to convert land-based launchers for light ICBMs, or for ICBMs of older types deployed prior to 1964, into land-based launchers for heavy ICBMs of types deployed after that time.

Article III

The parties undertake to limit submarine-launched ballistic missile (SLBM) launchers and modern ballistic missile submarines to the numbers operational and under construction on the date of signature of this interim agreement, and in addition launchers and submarines constructed under procedures established by the parties as replacements for an equal number of ICBM launchers of older type deployed prior to 1964 or for launchers on older submarines.

Article IV

Subject to the provisions of this interim agreement, modernization and replacement of strategic offensive ballistic missiles and launchers covered by this interim agreement may be undertaken.

Article V

(1) For the purpose of providing assurance of compliance with the provisions of this interim agreement, each party shall use national technical means of verification at its disposal in a manner consistent with generally recognized principles of international law.

(2) Each party undertakes not to interfere with the national technical means of verification of the other party operating in accordance with Paragraph 1 of this article.

(3) Each party undertakes not to use deliberate concealment measures which impede verification by national technical means of compliance with the provisions of this interim agreement. This obligation shall not require changes in current construction, assembly, conversion or overhaul practices.

(4) To promote the objectives and implementation of the provisions of this treaty, the parties shall establish promptly a standing consultative commission, within the framework of which they will:

(A) Consider questions concerning compliance with the obligations assumed and related situations which may be considered ambiguous;

(B) Provide on a voluntary basis such information as either party considers necessary to assure confidence in compliance with the obligations assumed;

(C) Consider questions involving unattended interference with a national technical means of verification;

(D) Consider possible changes in the strategic situation which have a bearing on the provisions of this treaty;

(E) Agree upon procedures and dates for destruction or dismantling of ABM systems, or their components in cases provided for by the provisions of this treaty;

(F) Consider, as appropriate, possible proposals for further increasing the viability of this treaty, including proposals for amendments in accordance with the provisions of this treaty;

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Article V

Duke of Windsor: June 23, '94—May 28, '72

By Robert Alden
of the New York Times

IN a Paris restaurant a few years ago, a 6-year-old American boy, impressed by the attention that was being paid to a slight, white-haired man with a tanned, deeply lined face, approached the man and asked for his autograph.

The man obliged.
"But who are you?" the little boy asked.

The man smiled down at the little boy.

"Well, I could not possibly expect you to remember," he said, "but I was once a king."

Indeed, the man—the Duke of Windsor—had been King Edward VIII of England. He also was the first monarch in the thousand-year history of the British crown to give up his throne of his own free will.

And, in the manner of a story-book monarch, Edward VIII gave up his throne for love.

Eleven months after he had become king, Edward VIII abdicated, on Dec. 10, 1936, to marry Wallis Warfield Simpson, a twice-divorced American woman.

In a voice palpably tremulous with sadness he spoke over the radio to his subjects.
"But you must believe me when I tell you that I have found it impossible to carry the heavy burden of responsibility and to discharge my duties as king, as I would wish to do, without the help and support of the woman I love."

Worldwide Sensation

Edward VIII had been a king of great popularity. The abdication, which caused a worldwide sensation, visibly distressed his subjects.

In the years that followed, the duke, who as Prince of Wales had been a romantic and carefree Prince Charming blessed with the common touch, became a rootless wanderer, an ornament of international society, a former monarch whose life lacked visible purpose.

As he puttered in the garden at his home in the Bois de Boulogne on the edge of Paris in his '70s, visitors noted a look of melancholy in his eyes.

But those who knew the duke well said that even as the young and debonair Prince of Wales, that haunted look of wistful sadness was there. Even when he was a boy it could be noticed.

"That look of melancholy in the prince's eye is something which I cannot trace to any ancestor of the House of Hanover," Lord Esher, a courtier of the royal household, remarked 50 years ago.

In his 25 years as Prince of Wales, heir apparent to the British throne, and his short reign as king, Edward was a figure of moment in the history of this era.

His travels in the years between the World Wars earned him a global fame. The Prince of Wales was an extraordinarily successful ambassador for the Court of St. James's both among peoples within the British Empire and those without.

Unorthodox Approach

Everyone said of the young prince that he always tried to do the right thing. He had a fresh, unorthodox approach, a touch of the common not associated with British royalty.

The period in which he lived was so charged with social change and destructive war that even though every effort was made to keep the British royal family above the play and counterplay of the flow of world events, Windsor, justly or unjustly, became linked with current happenings.

The one often repeated story that clouded the career of the king who gave up his throne was that he was involved in clandestine dealings with Nazi Germany. The charge was flatly denied by both the duke and the British government.

After the fall of France, the Germans did plot to try to have Windsor stay in Britain rather than accept the post of governor in the Bahamas. He was to be used as a pivot to bring about a negotiated peace between Britain and Germany on Hitler's terms. In return, the duke and duchess would have been allowed to assume the throne.

The British Foreign Office agreed that heavy pressure had been put on the duke, but "at no time" did he "ever have any thought of complying." He assumed his wartime post in the Bahamas, never wavering "in the loyalty of the British cause."

The duke said that he had treated the suggestions of the Nazis "with contempt."

There were other reports that as king, Edward sought to curry favor with Hitler. These reports were termed "absurd" by the duke.

Nonetheless, the duke had been indiscreet in criticizing the Treaty of Versailles and in suggesting that Nazi aspirations for a Polish corridor to Danzig might be considered. He also paid a visit to Adolf Hitler and Hermann Goering, the Nazi leaders, in the years before the start of World War II. The visit itself was thought improper, and his flatterer remarks about his hosts enhanced an impression that the duke found them congenial. The duke always insisted that his visit and his words were misconstrued.

From the vantage point of history it can be seen that the 70-odd years of the duke's life spanned an era that wrought a particularly profound change in the world. Through it all Edward was, in one way or another, ever in the public eye.

During those years, the two



1937 WEDDING—Duke of Windsor and Wallis Simpson.

most destructive wars in history were fought. Between the wars there was a period of chaos in Europe. Then a deep economic depression gripped the world.

Those years saw the dissolution of the British Empire and the emergence of the Commonwealth.

On June 23, 1894, the day of Edward's birth, his great-grandmother, Queen Victoria, 75 years old, was in the 57th year of her reign. The British Empire embraced a quarter of the earth's surface and nearly a quarter of the world's population. British sea power and commercial influence were supreme in the world.

Queen Victoria's children and grandchildren ruled the courts of Europe.

Edward was born at White Lodge, Richmond Park, Surrey, 10 miles outside London, to the former Princess Victoria Mary of Teck, later to be Queen Mary.

The boy's father was the Duke of York, later to become King George V. His grandfather was Albert Edward, Prince of Wales, who was to become King Edward VII.

The youngster was christened Edward Albert Christian George Andrew Patrick David of the House of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha. (George V, on July 17, 1917, renounced the German name of the royal house and proclaimed it the House of Windsor.)

The name Edward had already been borne by six British kings: Albert was in deference to Victoria's desire that all her descendants should bear the name of her husband, Albert of Saxe-Coburg; the name Christian was given out of respect for King Christian IX of Denmark, the father of the newborn prince's grandmother, Alexandra; George, Andrew, Patrick and David are respectively the names of the patron saints of England, Scotland, Ireland and Wales.

The royal family always referred to the boy as David.

Edward passed much of his childhood at Sandringham in Norfolk, a big red-brick building with a gray slate roof, which Edward, his brothers and a sister all knew as "The Big House."

The brothers and the sister were born there—Albert (Bertie), who was to become George VI; Mary, the Princess Royal; Henry, Duke of Gloucester; George, Duke of Kent, and Prince John, who died at the age of 14.

Edward's relations with his father were difficult, although in his memoirs the Duke of Wind-

sor contended that the two truly loved each other.

At the age of 12, Edward, in accordance with his father's wishes, entered the Royal Naval College at Osborne, on the Isle of Wight, where the discipline and training were most rigorous. On one occasion as Edward recalled, "an empty classroom window was raised far enough to push my head through and then banged down on my neck, a crude reminder of the sad fate of Charles I and the British capacity to deal with royalty who displeased."

Prince of Wales

Edward VII died on May 9, 1910. George V succeeded to the throne. Since Edward was now Prince of Wales, the heir apparent, it was decided that his education should be broadened from a naval career. He was sent to Magdalen College at Oxford.

Edward did not excel academically. He proved more interested in his banjo than in his books.

Between his banjo and his dancing Edward did manage to have some fun before the outbreak of World War I.

Edward's diary contains such entries during this period as "I am dancing in the evening. I got in at 4," and "... I have had not more than eight hours' sleep in the last 72 hours!"

The war changed everything. In July, 1914, a month before the beginning of World War I, Edward was a subaltern with the First Life Guards. When the war came he was transferred to the Grenadier Guards, a 5-foot-7-inch strapping and hulking guard.

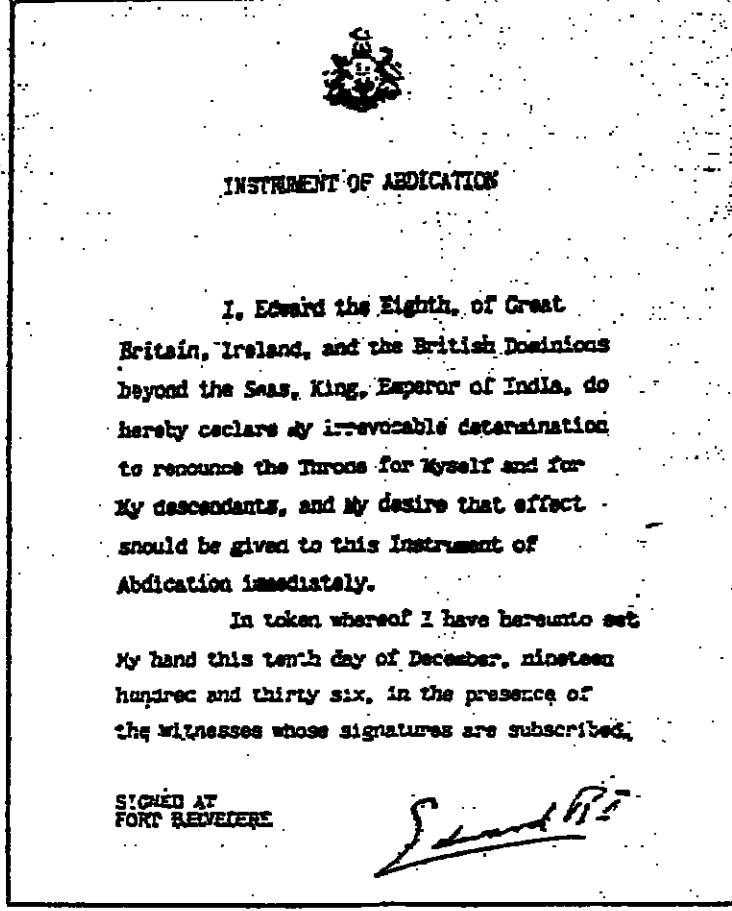
Many of Edward's friends in the Guards Brigade were soon fighting in France. Edward did everything he could to join them. But Lord Kitchener, the War Secretary, was adamant.

"What difference is it if I am killed? The king has four other sons," Edward said in exasperation.

Lord Kitchener replied:

"If I were certain you would be killed, sir, I don't know whether I should be right to restrain you. What I cannot permit is the chance of the enemy securing you as his prisoner."

Edward's persistence finally got him to France as a member of the staff of Sir John French, commander of the British Expedi-



December 10, 1936—Instrument of Abdication.

tionary Force. The Prince of Wales served for four years and, although never permitted in the front lines for long, he was under fire several times and performed his duty well.

At the close of the war the Prince of Wales embarked on the first of a series of royal tours that were to take him the equivalent of six times around the world.

Seldom has princely progress been attended with such lavish pomp. On Nov. 18, 1919, HMS Renown brought him to New York for his first visit there. He was accorded a thunderous welcome.

Wherever the bachelor prince traveled he was at the center of attention. A slightly built young man with straw-colored hair and good features, he had a shyness of manner that was most ingratiating.

His genuine friendliness allowed him to mingle with all kinds of people. He really liked them, and it was recognized early that he would prove a most popular king.

Edward was also an excellent horseman. He took chances, and pictures were often printed of him hurtling over the head of his falling mount. He was badly shaken up a few times. But his courage to remount was irrefragable.

Wide Travels

Speaking in his memoirs of the four voyages that he had made about the world between the ages of 25 and 31, Edward called them "my principal occupation." He said:

"They took me into 45 different countries and colonies and carried me a total distance of 150,000 miles. In this age of air travel such mileage spread over a period of six years may not seem impressive."

"But when I had finished potting into the corners of the world, I could have qualified as a self-contained encyclopedia on railroad gauges, national anthems, statistics, local customs and dishes and the political affiliations of a hundred mayors."

Edward had his own word for these activities—"princing."

Busy traveler and sportsman that he was in the 1920s, the prince also led an active private life. His liaisons were well known and accepted in British social circles, although there was, of course, no publicity about them. One of the prince's friends, a woman of great charm, was an American, Thelma, Lady Furness. In 1930 the prince met Mrs.

Ernest Simpson. Mr. Simpson, a moderately prosperous maritime broker, was Mrs. Simpson's second husband. Her marriage to E. Winfield Spencer, a U.S. Navy officer, had ended in divorce.

It was a grim, cold winter's day at Melton Mowbray, where Edward had gone for fox hunting. Mr. and Mrs. Simpson were guests in the same house. Mrs. Simpson was suffering from a head cold and since she was an American, the prince tried to strike up a conversation on the lack of central heating in Britain.

As recalled by the Duke of Windsor in his memoirs:

"I am sorry, sir," she said, "but you have disappointed me."

"In what way?"

"Every American woman who comes to your country is always asked that same question. I had hoped for something more original from the Prince of Wales."

Later the duke wrote:

"In character, Wallis was, and still remains, complex and elusive, and from the first I looked upon her as the most independent woman I had ever met. This refreshing trait I was inclined to put down as one of the happier outcomes of the events of 1776."

The friendship of the pair ripened over the years and grew into love. The Prince of Wales found that he wanted to marry Mrs. Simpson after she obtained a divorce that had been contemplated for some time.

Britain knew nothing of all this. But pictures of the Prince and Mrs. Simpson began appearing in American publications.

It was at this point, on Jan. 20, 1936, that the prince's father, George V, died.

The family was at the bedside. His mother and his brother George kissed Edward's hand.

"I knew, of course, that this form of homage was by custom my due," Edward wrote. "But like my father, the action embarrassed me. I could not bring myself to believe that members of my own family, or indeed anyone else, should be expected to humble themselves before me in this way."

"Nevertheless, these two spontaneous gestures served to remind me, however needlessly, that I was now king."

Proclaimed King

Two days later Edward VIII heard himself publicly proclaimed king by the Garter King of Arms in Priory Court at St. James's Palace, and as he heard the words over the heralding trumpets they "seemed to tell me that my relations with Wallis had



The young Prince of Wales, later to be King Edward VIII and Duke of photograph with his grandfather, later to be King Edward VII, his grandmother to be Queen Alexandra and his illustrious great-grandmother, Queen

suddenly entered a more significant stage."

As ruling monarch, Edward fretted under the restraints of office. At times he covertly, if not openly, rebelled.

During his reign, Britain passed through the first of the crises that in the end resulted in World War II. Hitler reoccupied the Rhineland.

"Intuitively I felt," Windsor later wrote, "that another great war in Europe was all too probable; and I saw all too clearly that it could only bring needless human suffering and a resurgent Bolshevism pouring into the vacuum of a ravaged and exhausted Continent. . . . I turned back to my routine work gravely troubled in spirit."

On Oct. 27, 1936, Mrs. Simpson received a preliminary divorce decree on the ground of adultery. (Mr. Simpson died in 1947.) She and an aunt, Mrs. D. Buchanan Merriman, went to live at Edward's residence of Fort Belvedere, in Windsor Great Park.

Edward was determined to marry Mrs. Simpson despite attempts by Prime Minister Stanley Baldwin to dissuade him. It was pointed out that the king was head of the Church of England, and the church was opposed to divorce.

The possibility of a morganatic marriage—a legal marriage in which the wife does not acquire a place at court—was explored and rejected as being without precedent in Britain.

Mr. Baldwin, supported by Clement R. Attlee, later Earl Attlee, leader of the Labor party opposition, informed the king that as prime minister he was not prepared to introduce legislation that would permit such a marriage.

Winston Churchill asked the Commons to make it possible for the king to have more time to consider. Edward later wrote:

"... I am proud . . . that of all Englishmen it was Mr. Churchill who spoke up to the last for the king, his friend."

So it was that before his coronation, King Edward VIII abdicated his throne and was succeeded by his brother, the Duke of York, who became King George VI.

"I now quit altogether public life," Edward said in a broadcast after the act of abdication was signed.

"And now we all have a new king. I wish him and you, his people, happiness and prosperity with all my heart. God bless you all. God save the king."

At 2 o'clock on the morning of Dec. 12, 1936, HMS Fury sailed silently and unescorted out of Portsmouth Harbor carrying His Royal Highness Prince Edward, as he had identified himself at the time of his broadcast speech. One of the new king's first acts was to create his brother Duke of Windsor. When Mrs. Simpson's divorce decree became final, she and the duke were married on June 3, 1937, at the Chateau de Caude, at Mont, near Tours, France.

The duke believed that the majority of the British people would have rallied to him had he chosen to make an issue of his right to marry Mrs. Simpson. But, as he explained:

"I reject the notion put forward by some that, faced with a choice between love and duty, I chose love. I certainly married because I chose the path of love. But I abdicated because I chose the path of duty."

"I did not value the crown so lightly that I gave it away hastily. I valued it so deeply that I surrendered it rather than risk any impairment of its prestige."

His mother, Queen Mary, was deeply hurt by Edward's abdication and never overcame her grief.

The new Duchess of Windsor was not received by the royal family and was not entitled to be addressed as "Your Royal Highness," as were the wives of the other royal princes.

Even the Rev. Robert Jardine, of Darlington, Yorkshire, who performed the religious ceremony of the marriage in France, was ostracized by the Church of England.

When Elizabeth II came to the throne it was thought that she might receive the wife of her Uncle David, her favorite uncle, but the period of formal social ostracism for the duchess did not end until June, 1967. At that time, the duke and duchess joined the queen and other members of the royal family at the unveiling of a memorial plaque to his mother, Queen Mary, outside Marlborough House near Buckingham Palace.

One of the duke's more recent public appearances was in Paris on Oct. 5, 1971, when he met with Emperor Hirohito of Japan, who was making a goodwill tour. Their last meeting had been 50 years before.

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For some time after

stage, the Duke and I

Windsor remained in

news. They were requi-

revised, wherever they

with their dogs and

of luggage. They stu-

and both between Par-

Rivers, and from the

went to New York to

suited in the Waldorf.

The duke's last off-

were performed in Wc-

when he was appoint-

and commander in c

Bahamas. The duch-

the years in Nassau

and imbued with a

purpose that we w

lose."

She appeared to

recognize the duke's

because of the genu-

lessness of their life

of a kind of internal

Society, after all his

preparation for the

But through the

duke maintained the

done the right thing.

one occasion if, given

opportunity, he would

decide, he replied:

"I certainly would

very happy man."

After his retirement

of the Bahamas at

World War II, the

duchess established

denon in Paris and

prominent figures on

and charity circles

Carlo, New York

Beach.

"Wherever the duke

chess go the world

late Elsie Maxwell wro

As a couple they

"attractive" and "she

was often described

cratic, gracious and

able."

"They are leaders,"

T. Markoe Roberts

York. "People want b

they are. They make

chic."

But when Mrs. Robe

has known the duke

ess since the Baha

was asked if the

introduced any, new

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answered: "The pug-

I can think of."

Yet, to be in their

it appears, was to

socially. One of the

Arthur Gardner, of V

and Palm Beach, a fi

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was constantly not

socially climbing host

Commenting on the

friends, Mr. Gardner

are "all well known,"

not the horse set."

Those who visited i

place were describ

magazine articles as

the real social disti

to be invited to the

Tuileries, where the

spent week-ends. On

boasts of Elsie Maxwell

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Lungchamp, but on t

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The duchess gath

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room home. One Eng

But TV May Improve Humphrey's Chances McGovern Seen Ahead in California

By Wallace Turner

SAN FRANCISCO, May 28 (UPI)—As they close into the final 140 days of their campaign, George McGovern of South Dakota appears to be leading Hubert H. Humphrey of Minnesota in the Democratic presidential primary in California.

The Humphrey forces expect that the wide exposure that will be possible in three hour-long television confrontations between the two candidates will enable the

Minnesotan to pull ahead to win the 271 votes at stake here Sunday.

"We're counting on the fact that Eugene McCarthy, the Los Angeles lawyer, who is one of Sen. Humphrey's main advisers and the leading figure in the Humphrey California campaign,"

Sen. Humphrey surprised many persons in both campaigns Friday night with the announcement that he would go to New Jersey next Thursday night.

The announced purpose is to

permit him to campaign personally with New Jersey delegates to the Democratic National Convention.

Some of Sen. Humphrey's California advisers were openly critical of the change that will cost two days of campaigning just before primary day.

Both candidates had minimal schedules as they prepared for today's debate. Sen. Humphrey, whose 61st birthday was yesterday, went to a strawberry festival and to Disneyland.

The most important of the few Democratic newspapers in this state, the Sacramento Bee, endorsed Sen. McGovern. The editorial—carried also in the Fresno and Modesto Bee papers—after discussing problems that it felt had debilitated the national spirit and economy, said:

"More than any other candidate in recent history, Sen. McGovern has been refreshingly candid in how he proposed to solve these problems. He is challenging old ideas which have failed and for this he deserves great credit."

U.S. Writer Still Faces Long Greek Jail Term for Pot

WASHINGTON, May 28 (UPI)—A 41-year-old American writer, whose best-selling World War II novel won literary acclaim in 1967, is in a mental hospital near Athens clinging to the hope that the premier of Greece will waive on compassionate grounds the balance of his stiff prison sentence for smuggling narcotics into the country.

Wieslaw S. Kunicki was sentenced on Dec. 20, 1968, to an eight-year prison term for bringing 15 pounds of hashish from Turkey into Greece. In March, 1970, the term was reduced on appeal to four-and-a-half years.

But he has been held at the Dafni state mental hospital since November, 1970, after suffering a nervous breakdown at the Kerira prison on the island of Corfu, where he was incarcerated two days after his trial.

State Department officials said that they had been informed by the Greek government that the time being spent by Kunicki at Dafni does not count as part of his prison term because the hospital is not technically a penal institution.

He is one of 22 American citizens currently imprisoned in Greece for narcotics offenses. He is a graduate of the Columbia School of Journalism in New York, a former Cleveland newspaper reporter and the author of "The Thousand Hour Day," a 638-page novel depicting the first week of the German invasion of his native Poland.

Siuix Indians Chant as Jury Convicts Whites

ALLAMONA, Nebraska, May 28 (UPI)—More than 100 American Indians chanted a drum beats on the lawn of a courthouse here where two white men were found guilty of torturing and killing a 51-year-old Oglala Sioux named Yellow Thunder.

The trial became a cause célèbre for American Indians, and when the conviction of Leslie Hare, 28, and his 26-year-old brother, Melvin, was announced, the Indians sitting on the lawn chanted a victory song.

The Hare brothers, found guilty on charges of manslaughter and false imprisonment, were allowed to remain free on bail by Judge Robert Moran, who set no date for sentencing.

Yellow Thunder's body was found on Feb. 20 in the back of a truck in a used-car lot. Three other men are awaiting trial on charges connected with the death which, an autopsy showed, was caused by beating and exposure.

SAA Hijackers Were Policemen

BEIRUT, May 28 (UPI)—One of two men who hijacked a South African Airways airliner to Malawi last week is a Beirut police detective, and the other, a former South African police inspector, sources said today.

The detective, identified by police sources here as Aja Jirjis Yaghi, 38, took a vacation from the police force a month ago and told his family he was going to Europe, the sources said.

The sources said that the second man involved in the hijacking, Fuad Abdul Camil, also a Lebanese, took South African nationality and was a police inspector in that country until about six years ago, when he resigned and returned to Beirut to live.

The independent newspaper An Nahar said that Camil went to Liberia in 1947, but was expelled from that country after being charged with smuggling diamonds.

Bombs at Columbia U.

NEW YORK, May 28 (AP)—Two dynamite pipe bombs exploded early yesterday, causing minor damage in two Columbia University buildings that were targets of student antiwar protests last month. There were no injuries.

The explosions occurred on the ninth floors of the School of International Affairs and Pupin Hall, the physics building.

U.S. Reds Have No Illusions On Fall Vote

GARY, Ind., May 28 (AP)—U.S. Communist party leader Gus Hall says, "We don't have any illusions of winning" this year's presidential election.

"But the support the party has received simply bears out the fact that we will get a strong protest vote in the fall," he said.

Mr. Hall, 61, is making his first attempt at the presidency. His platform is simple: first, end the American involvement in Southeast Asia; then, use the money saved to sponsor housing construction and programs to solve urban needs.

Burundi Says There Were No Massacres

KAMPALA, Uganda, May 28 (Reuters)—The Burundi Army's commander in chief today denied that troops committed atrocities following last month's abortive coup against the government of President Michel Micombero.

In a Burundi government radio interview monitored here, Lt. Col. Thomas Ndebeneyezu said of foreign press reports that troops had committed barbarous acts: "There is nothing more calumnious and fantastic."

Some persons, he said, had committed "actions against the law. But the guilty have received exemplary punishment."

Describes Resistance Hero's Capture Barbie Denies Torturing Moulin

SAO PAULO, May 28 (UPI)—A self-admitted former Nazi SS officer today denied he ever tortured French Resistance leader Jean Moulin.

"In all the newspapers, books and publications that speak of this matter, they always confirm that Moulin was tortured by me," Klaus Altmann said in the sixth installment of his memoirs published today in the newspaper O Estado.

"This is not true," said Altmann, who earlier admitted to O Estado reporter Ewald Dantas that he is Klaus Barbie, a former SS officer wanted for war crimes in France.

"All this literature was based upon fantasy," Altmann said.

Head of the SS commando group assigned to break up the Resistance around the French city of Lyons, Altmann said he used a double agent named Didot to trap Moulin and seven other Resistance leaders.

He said Didot, a top member of the Resistance, had been "ideologically" persuaded to aid in Moulin's capture. Didot, he said, disagreed with the Resistance command over certain political matters.

Didot gave Altmann the time and date of a Resistance meeting to be held in the consulting office of a Dr. Doughton.

Altmann said Didot then hid in the closet of an adjoining room to hear the interrogation when

Altmann and his commandos made their raid.

Didot's identification was essential, Altmann said, because Altmann knew Moulin only by the code name "Max" and had never seen or heard him.

Altmann said Moulin entered the doctor's office after the raiding party and pretended to be Jacques Martel, a painter and patient of Dr. Doughton.

"I called my secretary to send out for paper and a good pencil. I asked Moulin to draw my portrait."

"You are an artist, no?" Moulin took the paper and pencil and, with his look of total calm, began to make some scratchings.

"Suddenly he stopped and began to laugh. I also laughed. 'We both laughed together. He was one of those people who have special incompetence for drawing... We stopped laughing and he gave me the portrait. I noted, smilingly, 'You were a good prefect in Chartres. You should not have changed professions.'"

"He immediately became serious and said: 'I am Jean Moulin.' Moulin later was beaten and tortured so much that he died."

Italy on Daylight Time

ROME, May 28 (UPI)—Italy went on daylight saving time today, advancing its clocks at midnight to 1 a.m. The nation will remain on summer time, two hours ahead of Greenwich Mean Time, until the last Sunday in September.

Troops Free Two Hostages Of Tupamaros

Both Held a Year in
Montevideo Basement

MONTEVIDEO, Uruguay, May 28 (Reuters)—Security forces yesterday freed two Uruguayan officials who were kidnapped here more than a year ago, and arrested eight left-wing guerrillas who had held them captive.

A tip led the security forces to the "people's prison" in a residential district two miles from the city's center.

The armed forces said that the house had been surrounded and that after 45 minutes of discussion the eight Tupamaro guerrillas surrendered. The security forces then freed Ulysses Pereyra Reverbel, 52, chairman of the state power and telephone company, and Carlos Frick Davis, 68, a former minister of agriculture.

Both men looked thin and haggard but it was reported that their general health was good.

In Separate Cells

They occupied separate cells in the basement of the house, in which a couple with four small daughters lived. A third cell was empty. Like other Tupamaro hideouts, the house was connected by a tunnel with the city's sewer system.

The urban guerrillas have harassed the government with political kidnappings, assassinations and raids on banks and military establishments for four years.

What can your banker tell you about industrial expansion in Hong Kong?

Can he tell you how the labor market is affected by the industrial expansion? Can he explain the need for Hong Kong's switch from entrepôt trader to industrial exporter of electronics, plastics, and optical goods? Can he tell you how this diversification will influence its trade balance? How it will affect its domestic economic growth? And external payment position?

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national business. They carefully evaluate alternative courses of action for you to follow. And our sophisticated communications network loses little time executing your decisions.

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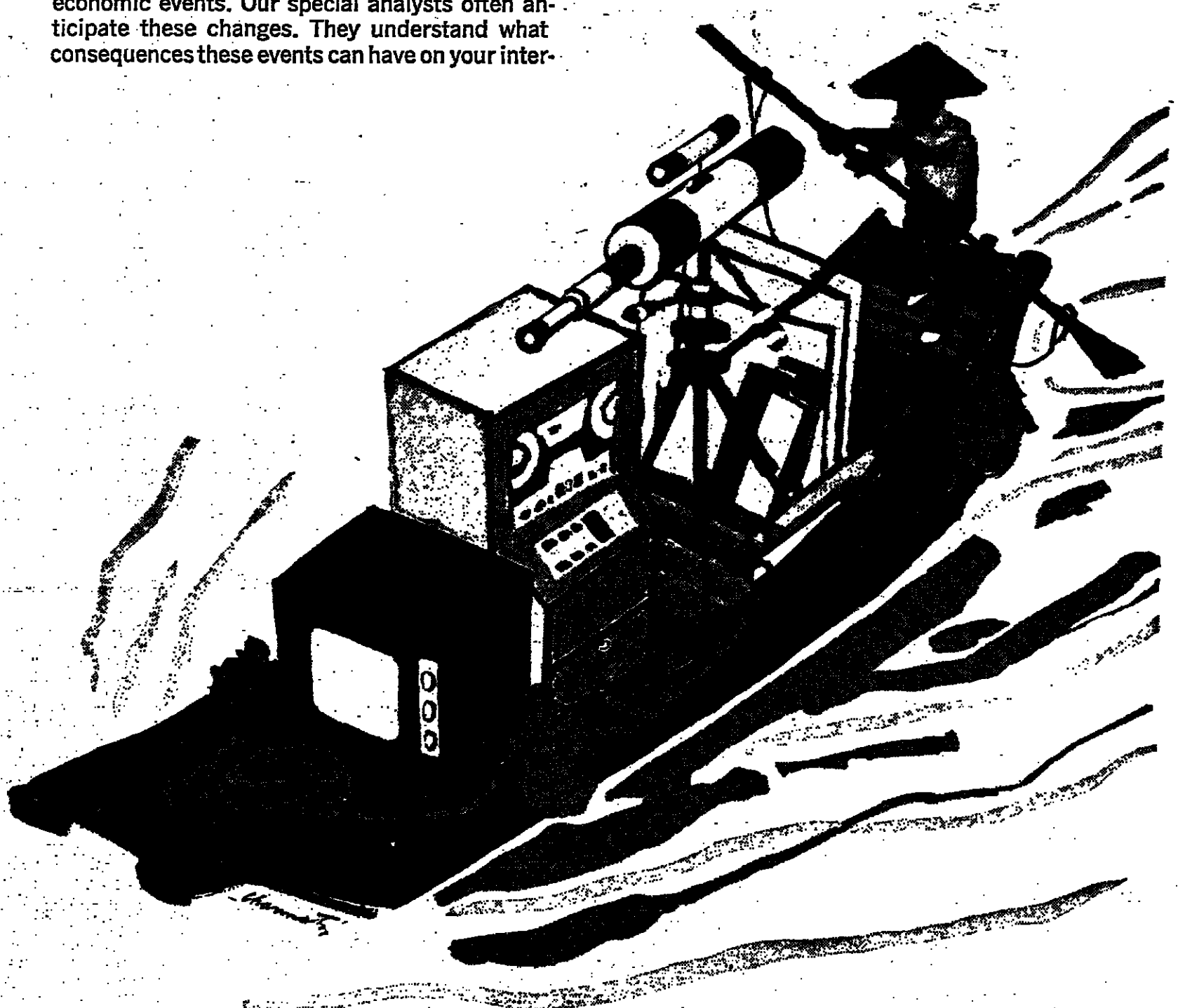
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Wallace Drive Short of Funds Without Him to Raise Money

By Nicholas C. Chris

SILVER SPRING, Md., May 28 (AP)—The George C. Wallace presidential nomination race, where he is going to run, will not go anywhere fast unless a money shortage can be remedied. That is the majority of Gov. Wallace's campaign now that Gov. Wallace can no longer be present at rallies to act funds.

He is advertising agency hand—his campaign now plans a "under campaign" consisting of the increased use of television commercials and newspaper advertisements to make up for Gov. Wallace's absence.

Florida Firm
Mr. Crisp is with the advertising firm of Crisp and Harrison Jacksonville, Fla., which handles the Wallace newspaper, radio, vision and outdoor advertising.

Wallace aides expect to keep finding voters what happened Gov. Wallace and what has happened to him, Mr. Crisp said. Wallace's television commercials might be shown with a reader written in that it was on such and such a date, and the attempted assassination.

The biggest effort being discussed so far, Mr. Crisp said, is possibility of a 30-minute Wallace documentary to be shown on national television before the convention.

CLU Criticizes News Coverage Bremer's Life

MILWAUKEE, May 28 (AP)—The coverage of Arthur Bremer's Milwaukee man charged in the shooting of Alabama Governor George C. Wallace, was criticized by the American Civil Liberties Union yesterday as "sensible and sensational."

The national organization was led by its Wisconsin and Maryland branches in a statement which said the Bremer coverage was "reminiscent of the yellow journalism."

He was appalled at the sensational coverage the news media given to the Arthur Bremer case, the ACLU said. It criticized news media for "digging up information on Bremer's life and interviewing relatives, friends and acquaintances only ready to say derogatory things about him."

Of his privacy was invaded by newsmen—even television camera crews—into his home, the rifling of his personal possessions, and the rifling to the world of his private writings and life, the statement said.

Greek Domestic Plane Hijacked For Medical Costs

ATHENS, May 28 (AP)—A man hijacked an Olympic Airways domestic airliner today, demanding in return for the safety of the passengers that the airline pay his medical expenses. Police seized the hijacker after the plane landed safely in Athens.

The Boeing-707, full of passengers, was on a flight to Athens from Iraklion, Crete.

"The hijacker, whose name was not disclosed, informed airline officials through the pilot that he would blow up the plane and its occupants if his demands were not met."

These were that Olympic Airways should give him the money to pay certain expenses he said he had incurred for surgery.

Airline officials gave their consent, and boarded the plane when it landed at Athens Airport. The hijacker then let the passengers leave the plane.

At that point, security police rushed the aircraft, caught the hijacker and took him into custody.

Injured Fireman Wins 1.6 Million Suit in N.Y.

NEW YORK, May 28 (AP)—A paralyzed former fireman has won a \$1.6-million suit against the city in what is thought to be the biggest single negligence verdict returned in the state.

John Amaro, 43, who won the award after he had sued the city for \$3.5 million, fell 22 feet to a concrete floor in 1967 when he slipped on his way to the slide pole in his Brooklyn firehouse. He said the station was inadequately illuminated.

'The Premise'

What Mr. Nixon said to the Soviet people—and to the world—was intrinsically less important than the fact that an American President could say it on Soviet broadcasting facilities, from the Soviet capital. This is true in the same sense that one could argue that what Mr. Nixon did in China was less important than that he was there. But the physical transference of the American head of state through the Bamboo Curtain and what is left of the Iron Curtain was not mere symbolic gesture. Both journeys, against the background of long hostility and actual warfare, were political acts of great significance.

There are profound differences between the visit to the People's Republic of China and that to the Soviet Union. One was a spectacular beginning to what must necessarily be a slow process of adjustment between the United States and China. The other crowned such a process. It was a return to the high hopes of Yalta, which lingered, at least in the popular mind, through Potsdam, and then went into the swift freeze of the cold war, receded to the point of no return in the missile crisis of October, 1962, and has been slowly returning during the past decade.

The rebirth of hope is not the work of Mr. Nixon alone, nor of Messrs. Brezhnev

and Kosygin alone, or even of the superpowers they represent. When East and West Germans meet through gaps in the wall, it shows that the strongest barriers erected by nationalism or ideology can be at least lowered by common sense. Nevertheless, it is quite probable that the single most influential element in making it possible for Mr. Nixon, with a string of important agreements with the Kremlin leaders behind him, to address the Soviet nation, was "The Premise."

This was stated in the first clause of the treaty on the limitation of strategic arms: "That nuclear war would have devastating consequences for all mankind." This is hardly a revolutionary concept; the world has been painfully aware of it since Hiroshima and Nagasaki. But it required the agony of the missile crisis to force the two nations holding the bulk of nuclear power to recognize it, and act constructively upon it. And from that premise flows much that can give confidence to humanity.

True, there is still the bloody anguish in Vietnam; still the time-bomb of the Middle East. But "The Premise" hovers over the world as a warning of the ultimate folly of war and confrontation, and a reminder that there are other ways for men to resolve their differences and aid one another than by mutual suicide.

The Moscow Summit

Both the American and the Soviet people have good reason to be happy about the developments at the Moscow summit. The gains made go beyond the specific agreements that were concluded, notably the historic Nixon-Brezhnev accords on limiting defensive and offensive missiles. More important for the long run may well be the personal contacts between the leaders of the two nations and the positive images of the two nations transmitted by both Soviet and American media to their audiences. President Nixon underscored this aspect when he told the Soviet leaders at Friday's banquet: "We look forward to the time when we shall be able to welcome you in our country and in some way respond in an effective manner to the way in which you have received us so generously in your country."

Nevertheless, the millennium has not arrived in Soviet-American relations. The deep divisions between the two countries over Vietnam and the Middle East remain unresolved. The Soviet leaders have not surrendered their ideological ambitions. And even as cordiality reigned in Moscow, American planes were pounding North Vietnam, while frantic Soviet efforts were under way to ship still more military supplies to Hanoi despite the mining of North Vietnam's harbors. These unresolved tensions were reflected at the summit in the failure to reach concrete agreement on trade and credits, a setback that was partially mitigated by the decision to set up a joint commission to negotiate a comprehensive trade agreement.

The summit and its accomplishments would have been impossible if, on both sides, there had not been a cooling of earlier ideological passions and a new primacy of national self-interest. A key to making this development possible was undoubtedly the new relationship forged last February in Peking between the United States and the Chinese People's Republic. Mr. Nixon discovered there that it was possible to do

mutually beneficial business with even such Communist zealots as Mao Tse-tung and Chou En-lai, a realization that implied still greater possibilities in negotiations with the more moderate Communists in Moscow.

For the Soviet leaders, the emergence of the new—and still ambiguous—Peking-Washington relationship made it a matter of primary importance to improve Moscow-Washington relations. A Soviet refusal to receive Mr. Nixon would have raised the danger of driving the United States and the Chinese People's Republic closer together, perhaps leading to the dread possibility of a Chinese-American alliance against the Soviet Union. It was to prevent such a development that the Soviet doves—against the vigorous opposition of their hawkish colleagues—decided not to make an immediate issue of Mr. Nixon's Vietnam escalation and to go ahead with the summit as planned.

For a stable world in which peace is more secure than it is now, all three great powers must have good relations while the temperature in areas of greatest tension—Indo-China and the Middle East—is lowered by accords acceptable to all sides. That desirable situation is still elusive, despite the progress made in Peking last February and now in Moscow. It is encouraging, however, that some of the venom has left Soviet-Chinese relations in recent weeks, while Peking has taken the Nixon-Brezhnev talks more calmly than it took the Eisenhower-Khrushchev meetings in 1959.

President Nixon, aided by both Mao Tse-tung and Leonid I. Brezhnev, has improved the atmosphere of international relations. The task ahead is twofold: to continue the progress achieved among the great powers and to utilize the greater warmth that has entered their relations as a lever to bring just and lasting peace to Vietnam and the Middle East.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

International Opinion

Economics at the Summit

Twenty-seven years after the end of World War II, the motherland of socialism asks the leader of the capitalist world nothing less than to help it extricate itself from an economy of scarcity and enter the great trend to world prosperity. Generally speaking, the United States has everything to gain from such an economic opening. On this point, it is just the opposite of what took place at Yalta, where the two countries mutually locked themselves into their sterilizing zones of influence. Yet this will not prevent them from again dealing the cards of world diplomacy at the expense of third countries, among which it would be unfortunate to find Europe.

—From Les Echos (Paris).

Environment Conference

It is beginning to look as if the Stockholm conference on environmental problems will start on June 5 without delegations from the Soviet Union and Eastern Europe. Nothing is certain yet, and there have been no recent official statements. Perhaps something will emerge from President Nixon's talks in Moscow. But as things stand at the moment the members of the Warsaw Pact are saying that they will not go unless East Germany is invited to take part in the conference as a full member. If they do not change their minds, or a compromise is not found, the work of the conference will be seriously undermined.

—From the Times (London).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

May 23, 1897

NEW YORK—An earthquake shock, felt throughout the northern portion of this state and lasting two minutes, occurred last night. It was severe enough to wake everyone up and overturn ornaments. It is probable that a great calamity would have had to be recorded if the shock had occurred in a city of high buildings, such as New York. The Herald Weather Bureau tomorrow will point out that the earthquake was caused by the same fissure, or fault in the earth's surface, that destroyed Charleston.

Fifty Years Ago

May 23, 1922

CHARLESTON, W.Va.—A jury here today freed William Blizard, on trial for his life for treason, alleged to have been committed by inciting and leading a mob of armed miners against United States troops, West Virginia State troops and private mine guards in Logan County during the mine troubles last summer. The trial, which has been in progress for weeks, has attracted nationwide attention because the charge against Blizard was treason and because of the seriousness of the troubles in the coalfields where many persons were killed.



Nixon, Brezhnev and the Spirit of Moscow

By Joseph Kraft

MOSCOW—President Nixon came here to Moscow as a true believer in the theory that stand-offish impersonal relations, a kind of loveless marriage, represented the best way to deal with the Russians. But a week in town has changed that view to the point where the White House flacks have been pushing stories expressing a kind of stilted chumminess between Mr. Nixon and the Soviet party secretary, Leonid Brezhnev.

For better or worse, Mr. Nixon has now entered into personal relations with the Russian leaders. And that development transcends in importance the formalizing of specific agreements.

The best evidence of Mr. Nixon's negative attitude toward matry relations with the Soviet leaders springs from his actions. On every major issue—on arms control, on European security, and on trade—Mr. Nixon carefully arranged to approach the Russians from a position that caused Moscow to do the asking.

To put a further squeeze on the Russians he cultivated the Chinese Communists and visited Peking before coming to Moscow. In the same spirit he undertook major bombing of North Vietnam and the mining of its harbors on the very eve of his Moscow trip.

Contrast

The attitude implicit in those actions was made explicit by Mr. Nixon at a White House reception held the night before he left for the summit. At that reception the President contrasted the substance at stake in his Moscow visit with the insubstantial nature of the summit meetings held with the Russians by Presidents Johnson, Kennedy and Eisenhower.

Mr. Nixon flatly disparaged the Spirit of Glasboro, the Spirit of Vienna, and the Spirit of Geneva. But hours after he hit Moscow, Mr. Nixon plunged into a private tête-à-tête with Mr. Brezhnev. That first session was apparently not altogether jovial. Even so, the getting-to-know-each-other process continued. The six-hour session Wednesday night at Mr. Brezhnev's dacha outside Moscow made it clear that a certain rapport had been established.

One reliable, high-ranking Soviet diplomat said flatly: "The leaders have taken this affair out of the hands of their subordinates. They are making their own decisions now—without much reference to what was planned before."

On the American side, the half-a-dozen White House spokesmen who were in constant circulation suddenly began switching from emphasis on the arms-length, businesslike character of the negotiations to the sentimental side.

of the talks. One story they circulated, which suggests that Mr. Brezhnev had been taking lessons in small talk from Mr. Nixon, had the Soviet leader approach a junior member of the President's staff.

"He looks like a fine young man," Mr. Brezhnev is supposed to have said to Mr. Nixon. "How old are you?" Mr. Brezhnev then asked the staff aide. "Thirty-one, sir," the aide replied. "He's a fine young American," Mr. Brezhnev is then supposed to have said, turning back to Mr. Nixon.

Trivial as that story may sound, it has true importance for the accords signed in Moscow last week. By itself, the signing was not all that important. The documents could have been worked out at lower levels and formalized in more routine ways. The agreements take on special importance precisely because there is a spirit of understanding behind them, a mutual comprehension between Mr. Nixon and the Soviet leaders that goes beyond signatures on

pieces of paper by tough guys. Consider, for instance, the crucial matter of arms control. The basic agreement puts a limit on building defense against nuclear weapons—the anti-ballistic missile, or ABM. The theory is that if neither side has a good nuclear defense, neither side will have any incentive to go on building fancier and fancier offensive weapons.

But that theory will not apply if there is abiding mistrust between the parties. Self-denial on offensive weapons, the next logical step in the arms control talks, can go forward only in a good atmosphere.

Similarly in trade. All that has been arranged so far is an understanding about ways to promote commerce between Russia and America. Any further progress depends on a spirit of willingness. European affairs come under the same proviso. The basic border settlement worked out in the treaties on Germany and Berlin needs to be endorsed on a very

wide basis. Hence the proposal for a European security conference. But such a conference can yield results only in an atmosphere of understanding.

Finally, there is the matter of Vietnam. Hanoi is very much its own master, and there was never a chance that Washington and Moscow could strike a deal that would engage the North Vietnamese. But the agreement to disagree reached here is better than the total mistrust on Vietnam which obtained between Washington and Moscow before the President came here.

What all this means is that there has been a true summit meeting here in Moscow. It has not been a merely formal signing of previously agreed documents. The things they might have done—things that might have been done—do not matter now.

This seems sensible to do this road in Vietnam have had their own dirt in the past in this part of the world since the Bolshevik War in the eighteenth century but over the generation have made their own adjustments to the facts.

General Washington, in the earliest and most experiments in subversive persuaded the Hessians of the British Army during of Independence by offering land and freedom here, foothills of the Blue Ridge have been here ever since for long had their own churches and schools in what is called "The Free State" in area beyond Nurse Mountain this community.

During the war between states, the Confederacy's arms, food and animals. Marriott's farm next to what General Lee thought be the ultimate attack capital in Washington.

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Obviously it would help fill out Washington's picture of this dangerous area were an American Embassy to be stationed in Ulan Bator and it could give a new balance to assessments of the most dangerous rivalry in Asia. By simultaneously negotiating recognition with a satellite of each Communist behemoth, the United States would compensate each for a commensurate offense, thus, as it were, killing two birds with one stone.

Eaglemen and Horsemen

By C. L. Sulzberger

PARIS—Because of the triangulation of U. S. power relations with Moscow and Peking, now would be as good as any moment for Washington to straighten out what might appear to be a minor diplomatic lapse.

This could be overcome by granting diplomatic recognition to two small countries, Albania and the Mongolian People's Republic. It is no accidental act of forgetfulness that ambassadors have not yet been exchanged with these lands, perhaps the most remote on the European and Asian continents.

Albania has been intermittently independent since 1912 and the present Communist regime was installed in 1944. From then until 1948 it was a satellite of Yugoslavia but, when Tito broke with Stalin and was expelled from the Cominform, Albania shifted allegiance to the Soviet Union. That relationship burned sour in 1960. Since then Albania has been a fervent supporter of China, Peking's most faithful European friend.

U.S. Attempt

After the end of World War II, an informal U. S. mission was sent to Tirana to consider establishing relations. However, the revolutionary regime refused to acknowledge the validity of pre-war treaties and harassed the U. S. mission until it was withdrawn. Since then, although Albania was admitted to the United

Nations in 1955, it has never been represented in Washington. The Albanians, a proud little people who call themselves *Shqiptars* or "sons of the eagle," have lived at the mouth of the Adriatic Sea since ancient Illyrian days. They are poor but bold and their policy is traditionally dominated by yearning for freedom and deep suspicion of their neighbors; hence the present admiration for distant China.

The Mongols, whose country is the world's most thinly populated, are famous horsemen and produced history's greatest series of conquerors, ravishing China, Russia, the Middle East and much of Europe during the Middle Ages. In 1911 their princes proclaimed a monarchy independent of China; in 1924 a Communist regime was installed with Soviet help.

Always at odds with the Chinese, for whom they once represented a terrible scourge, the Mongols have learned to look upon Russia as a protector. Nowadays Mongolia is so obedient to Moscow's wishes that others regard it as a political satellite. Although admitted to the UN in 1961, it has never been recognized by Washington.

The importance of Albania to the United States is mainly geographical. Controlling the entrance to the Adriatic, it has great strategic value. Moreover, as a neighbor of Yugoslavia and sponsor of that country's huge

Albanian minority, it has intimate concern with events there. This fact will become increasingly relevant to Washington as the 80-year-old Tito nears the end of his long governance. It is one of Europe's worst-kept secrets that Moscow hopes to promote a takeover by its supporters in uneasy Yugoslavia once the old marshal dies.

A useful outside vantage point from which to observe this gathering storm is Albania, especially because of its Chinese ties. Peking will clearly do all it can to frustrate a Soviet power play next door to its only European client. It feels a special debt to Albania, which sponsored the General Assembly resolution that obtained China's admission to the UN at Taiwan's expense.

Resentments

Moscow would resent any U. S. move to restore the relations with Albania prevailing prior to 1939 and Peking would see this as an act of particular friendship. Precisely the reverse may be said of an exchange of ambassadors with Mongolia; Russia would be delighted, China furious.

Yet, from an American viewpoint, recognition of Mongolia is important. Small as the capital Ulan Bator is, it controls an enormous steppe-land where the Soviet Union abuts northern China. It is a wedge between Soviet Siberia, Chinese Manchuria and Sinkiang. It is also a vital military base filled with Russian troops and aircraft which Peking regards as a permanent threat.

Obviously it would help fill out Washington's picture of this dangerous area were an American Embassy to be stationed in Ulan Bator and it could give a new balance to assessments of the most dangerous rivalry in Asia. By simultaneously negotiating recognition with a satellite of each Communist behemoth, the United States would compensate each for a commensurate offense, thus, as it were, killing two birds with one stone.

The Summit A View From Fiery Run, Va.

By James Reston

FIERY RUN, Va.—The m hors down this mountain are pleased with President Nixon's agreement in Moscow. My Bill Marriott next door, a sonal friend of the Nixon's Henry Byrd Democrat, and Allen, the best farm manager these cooves and valleys of Blue Ridge, and Mrs. Wieg the local store in Hume.

Like the rest of us, they know much about international affairs, but they know a lot about human nature, and need for compromise in life they also know something Virginia about politics.

So, in their country, people in this country are about what they saw on TV out of Moscow and in all works out, but they are very cautious. They want to see, and they are in right.

Nothing has been said in Moscow, but everything is being discussed. Up in this try, nobody believes much in or pays much attention to in or objections. They deal with the hard facts, geography, and adjust in a they cannot change. So, as the President Nixon, matism. They couldn't ca about whether he was con and fought the Communist the past and is comper with them now. That's it things are in their own I these valleys. They deal it hills with the realities.

Common Sense

The talk up here about President in Moscow is lively. He seems to have the right things, so far, th but we don't know much it and we'll have to see all comes out.

There is some common s all this. For a long time, tington and Moscow have been concentrating on the thing divided them. They have tussling with each other about the Middle East, but no one's talking to talk about the things they might i. The things they might i. The things they might i.

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1 sep

Al Unser 2d After Protest

Donohue Wins Indy 500

John S. Radosta

TANAPOLIS, May 28 (UPI)—Mark Donohue won the 500-mile Indianapolis race today, leading 13 laps from pole position in a 1971 Ford Mustang. He finished second, 1.5 seconds behind Unser, who was running third in the race.



Mark Donohue
... Indy victor

In the new standings Joe Leonard, defending United States Auto Club champion, in another Parnelli-Offy was third and fourth was Sammy Sessions in a Lola-Ford.

Sam Posey was the leading rookie, finishing fifth in an Eagle-Offy.

Back-up Car 2d

Donohue's McLaren-Offenhauser was prepared by Roger Penske's racing team and sponsored by Sunoco.

The weather was perfect for racing, with temperatures in the low 70's and a light breeze blowing. The management of Indianapolis Motor Speedway never gives out attendance figures, but the consensus placed the crowd between 275,000 and 300,000.

It was a tough day for leaders and front-runners. Besides Bettenhausen and Grant, the casualties included Bobby Unser, the 1968 winner, with broken ignition in his Eagle-Offy; Mike Mosley, who was eliminated in an accident; and Peter Revson, who started from the second place, forced out with a broken gear box.

The race started exactly as everyone expected, with Bobby Unser, starting from the pole position taking the lead and holding it for the first 30 laps. He had set a scorching qualifying record of 188.940 miles an hour and everyone had spent the month of May chasing him in practice sessions.

Bettenhausen Takes Over

Unser stunned his fans when he slowed down and coasted into the pits on the 31st lap. The car never made it back to the track.

Bettenhausen, the No. 2 driver on the Penske team, took over the lead and settled down for what seemed an easy cruise for the rest of the afternoon.

Except for changes resulting from pit stops, Bettenhausen led nearly all the way—in fact, he won more than \$20,000 in lap prizes.

The big action started when there were less than 85 miles to go. Bettenhausen was holding off Grant's charge when, on lap 174, there was a yellow flag to permit track workers to pick up some debris.

Running at the slow 80 miles an hour required by a new Indy rule, Bettenhausen over-heated the engine of his McLaren-Offy. When the green light when on again on lap 176, Bettenhausen's engine simply popped, sounding very sick.

He slowed down so drastically that Grant lapped him within four circuits of the 2 1/2-mile track. Before long Bettenhausen stalled and had to park on the grass border.

With Grant now in front, there was some confusion in the scoring. For a while Grant was reported to be a full lap ahead of Donohue. A correction put Donohue on the same lap, just three seconds behind Grant.

That was when Grant picked up the metal debris and hurried into the pit to change his front tires. Donohue simply breezed by, taking the lead on lap 188, and that was the race.

Donohue led only 13 of the 200 laps of the race, but they were the ones that counted most. The purse is expected to total more than \$4 million, depending on gate receipts. Donohue's share may be about \$850,000.

The race was a relatively safe one, with only one accident of any consequence. Mosley, driving an Eagle-Offy, lost his right front wheel on the exit of Turn 4 and hit the wall twice.

He struggled out of the car and fell to the pavement and was immediately helped by safety personnel. Mosley suffered second and third-degree burns on both feet and minor burns on the face and hands. He was flown by helicopter to Methodist Hospital, where his condition was reported to be satisfactory.

ORDER OF FINISH

1. Mark Donohue, Penske-McLaren-Offenhauser, 200 laps, 183.485 mph.
2. Al Unser, Parnelli-Offenhauser, 200 laps.
3. Joe Leonard, Parnelli-Offenhauser, 200 laps.
4. Sam Posey, Eagle-Offenhauser, 188 laps.
5. Mike Leske, Eagle-Offenhauser, 188 laps.
6. Jimmy Caruthers, Scorpion-Ford, 188 laps.
7. George Sailer, Coyote-Ford, 181 laps.
8. Jerry Grant, Eagle-Offenhauser, 200 laps, 181.987.
9. Dick Simon, Lola-Ford, 185 laps.
10. Wally Dallenbach, Eagle-Offenhauser, 185 laps.
11. Les Krasemann, Penske-McLaren-Offenhauser, 182 laps.
12. Jim Hurtubise, Coyote-Ford, 173 laps.
13. John Martin, Bramham-Offenhauser, 181 laps.
14. Les Krasemann, Gerhard-Offenhauser, 181 laps.
15. Mel Kenyon, Coyote-Ford, 138 laps.
16. Denny Zimmerman, McLaren-Offenhauser, 116 laps.

Brewers Fire Bristol; Crandall New Manager

BOSTON, May 28 (UPI)—The Milwaukee Brewers fired Dave Bristol as manager today and replaced him with former major league catcher Dick Crandall.

Bristol was shocked at his firing. "It was rather abrupt," he said at Fenway Park, where the Brewers were scheduled to face the Boston Red Sox today. "I didn't find out about it until 2:30 this morning."



ACCIDENT—Garry Bettenhausen drives his McLaren-Offenhauser past the Watson-Offenhauser of Mike Mosley, which hit the wall in the Indianapolis 500. Mosley, leading at the time of the accident, received burns in the mishap.

Killebrew's Slam Paces Twins Past Rangers

BLOOMINGTON, Minn., May 28 (UPI)—Harmon Killebrew drove in five runs with three home runs, including a bases-loaded home run in the third inning, to lead the Minnesota Twins to a 7-2 victory over the Texas Rangers today.

Killebrew's home run was his fifth of the season and the 11th grand slam of his career. He has 580 career homers.

Rick Renick, starting his third straight game in the Twins' search for a left fielder, opened the scoring with a 442-foot home run to center in the third off loser Bill Gogolevski.

Ortola 5, Indians 1
Right-hander Jim Palmer got three hits, including a two-run double, while spacing four hits for his fifth victory as Baltimore's Sunday

made it three straight over Cleveland with a 5-1 victory.
Palmer, 5-3, doubled across Brooks Robinson and Elrod Hendricks in the second inning after loser Vince Colbert walked both batters.

Tigers 5, Yankees 4
Mickey Stanley drove in three runs and Chuck Sechler turned in 6 2/3 innings of four-hit relief pitching to pace East-Division leading Detroit to a 5-4 victory over the New York Yankees.

Stanley drove in runs in the second and fifth innings with grounders that were booted by Yankee infielders, and he singled home the decisive run in the seventh to help the Tigers beat the Yankees for the third straight day.

Red Sox 4, Brewers 1
Carlton Fisk slammed a home run in the seventh inning and doubled home two more runs in

the eighth as Boston topped Milwaukee, 4-1, for a three-game sweep of their series.

Pirates 6, Phillies 5
In the National League, Al Oliver delivered the winning run with a 400-foot, bases-loaded single in the ninth inning to give Pittsburgh a 6-5 victory over Philadelphia.

The Pirates, who lost a 4-1 lead, got two runs in the bottom of the ninth after Roberto Clemente led off with a pinch-hit walk and pinch-hitter Gene Alley sacrificed and reached first on losing pitcher Joe Hoerner's throwing error. Dave Cash singled to score Clemente. Gene Alley beat out a bunt to tie the bases and Oliver hit Hoerner's 1-2 pitch over center fielder Willie Montanez's head.

Cards 5, Mets 3
St. Louis right-hander Reggie Cleveland broke a personal three-game losing streak by spacing eight hits en route to pitching the Cardinals to an 8-3 verdict over the New York Mets.

The Cards shelved Met starter Garry Gentry and reliever Chuck Taylor for all 16 of their hits—15 of them singles—including three by Joe Torre who raised his National League-leading average to .370.

Expos 7, Cubs 5
Tim Foli scored all the way from second base on a wild throw by Don Kessinger in the top of the eighth inning to break a 5-5 tie and Montreal went on to beat the Chicago Cubs, 7-5, and end a 13-game road loss streak.

Foli got a one-out single in the eighth inning off loser Dan McGinn, who was tagged with his third defeat. Reliever Mike Marshall, who replaced Bill Stoneman in the seventh, hit back to McGinn, who tried to force Foli at second base. McGinn's throw was too late and Kessinger's relay to first, attempting to retire Marshall, sailed into the Montreal dugout and Foli scored from second.

Dodgers 6, Astros 5
Bill Russell reached on an error by second baseman Bobby Fennell to lead the Dodgers to a 6-5 victory over Houston.

Win in 12th Inning
The Philadelphia Phillies scored a 12th-inning run on singles by Greg Luzinski and Tim McCarver and an infield out to beat the Pittsburgh Pirates, 2-1, last night and end a 10-game losing streak.

Luzinski led off the inning with a blooper single before Tommy Hutton bounced into a forecourt. McCarver, who had been hitless in his last 20 at bats, lined a

single to right to send Hutton to third. Don Money hit a bouncer between first and second which second baseman Dave Cash fielded but Hutton scored as Cash forced McCarver at second.

The victory went to Darrell Brandon, the third of four Philadelphia pitchers, while Pittsburgh relief ace Dave Guss led his fourth game in five decisions.

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Graebner, Smith Gain In France

Kodes Advances To the Final 16

PARIS, May 28 (AP)—Stan Smith and Clark Graebner today gained the final 16 of the men's singles in the French Open tennis tournament, but the two top American threats for the title are in the same quarter-final bracket.

But the man they probably will have to beat to get the title is top-ranked Jan Kodes of Czechoslovakia, who is going for his third straight French Open. Kodes was powerful today in beating Frew MacMillan of South Africa, 6-3, 6-0, 6-2.

Smith, of San Francisco, S. C., No. 1 in the United States and seeded No. 3 in this tournament rated as the world clay courts champion, didn't put out any more effort than necessary as he defeated Bernard Mignot of Belgium, 6-3, 7-5, 7-3, 6-3, in the fourth round.

Graebner, No. 3 American who is seeded No. 11 here, routed Jiri Hrebec of Czechoslovakia, 6-1, 6-0, 6-4.

Smith meets Frantisek Pala of Czechoslovakia next, while Graebner faces Andres Gimeno of Spain. If both the Americans win, they would meet in the quarterfinals.

Pala, a veteran clay courts player, hung on to beat Brian Gottfried of Fort Lauderdale, Fla., 10-8, 10-8, 9-11, 8-6, in a match that lasted 4 1/2 hours on a side court at Roland Garros Stadium.

Gottfried, a student at Trinity College, in Houston, was within one game of winning the first, second and fourth sets, with his own service coming up, but he lost his serve each time and eventually the sets.

Nicola Pietrangeli of Italy, still showing the same fine touch for clay court finesse that he used to win the 1959 and 1960 French championships, knocked out Jaime Fillol of Chile, seeded No. 13, 6-3, 6-2, 4-6, 6-4, in a match that had been interrupted by darkness last night and completed today.

Billie Jean King of Long Beach, Calif., seeded No. 3, used her powerful drives and tantalizing drop shots to defeat Valerie Ziegenfuss of San Diego, 6-3, 6-1, to enter the quarter-finals of the women's singles.

Mrs. King and Wendy Overton of Washington are the only two American women left in the tournament. Miss Overton meets Françoise Durr of France, seeded No. 5, in the fourth round tomorrow.

Mrs. King next meets Britain's Virginia Wade for a semi-final place while West Germany's Helga Masthoff's opponent in the quarterfinals will be compatriot and Federation Cup teammate Katja Ebbinghaus.

Men's Singles
Fourth Round
Manuel Santana, Spain, d. Rino Ivanovic, Yugoslavia, 6-4, 6-1, 6-1.
Ray Moore, South Africa, d. Ivan Lendl, U.S., 6-4, 7-5, 6-4.
Patrick Proby, France, d. Juan Olaso, Spain, 6-4, 6-3, 6-4.
Goran Persson, Sweden, d. Ivan Lendl, U.S., 6-4, 7-5, 6-4.
Onny Parun, New Zealand, d. 6-4, 6-2.

Women's Singles
Fourth Round
Nicola Pietrangeli, Italy, d. Jaime Fillol, Chile, 6-3, 6-2, 4-6, 6-4.
Vladimir Zedj, Argentina, d. Staliole Baranyi, Hungary, 2-6, 6-2, 5-7, 6-0, 6-3.
Andres Gimeno, Spain, d. Patrick Proby, France, 6-4, 6-3, 6-4.
Françoise Durr, France, d. Billie Jean King, U.S., 6-4, 6-3, 6-4.
Adriano Panatta, Italy, d. Vladimir Zedj, Argentina, 6-3, 6-2, 4-6, 6-4.
Prantist Fala, Czechoslovakia, d. Brian Gottfried, U.S., 10-8, 10-8, 9-11, 8-6.
Goran Persson, Sweden, d. Ivan Lendl, U.S., 6-4, 7-5, 6-4.
Sean Smith, U.S., d. Bernard Mignot, Belgium, 6-3, 7-5, 6-4.
Alexander Metreveli, USSR, d. Waldemar Gustafson, Poland, 6-4, 6-4, 7-5.
Jana Novotna, Czechoslovakia, d. Gail Chrichton, France, 6-4, 6-3, 6-3.
Katja Ebbinghaus, West Germany, d. Val Ziegenfuss, U.S., 6-4, 6-3.

Seattle Names Coach
SEATTLE, May 28 (AP)—William "Red" McCarver, 40, has been named head basketball coach at Seattle University by athletic director Eddie O'Brien.

McCarver, who played basketball for four years at the University of Washington, has coached at Seattle University for three years.

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Lunn's Final Round 69 Tops

Coyler by Two in Atlanta

ATLANTA, May 28 (UPI)—Bob Lunn topped out of a season-long battle to win the 1972 Atlanta Country Club championship today, finishing with a 69 in the final round to win by two strokes over Gary Player.

Lunn, who shared the lead play today, lost his last shot for victory when he hit the 17th hole. He finished a 72-277.

Lee Trevino, winner of last week's Danny Thomas-Memphis Open, also had difficulties and closed with a 74 for 288.

Veterans Lou Graham and Dave Hill made mild challenges during the day but failed.

Graham finished with a 70-278 and Hill was 72-279.

Homero Blancas tied Hill for fourth place with a final-round 69.

Jack Nicklaus, the Masters champion and pre-tourney favorite, held the halfway lead but shot 75-76 on his last two rounds and wasn't a factor on the final day.

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Ferraris Make in Row

Manufacturers

NAU, Germany, May 28 (UPI)—Romeo Peterson of Sweden won the 1972 Atlanta Country Club championship today, finishing with a 69 in the final round to win by two strokes over Gary Player.

Lunn, who shared the lead play today, lost his last shot for victory when he hit the 17th hole. He finished a 72-277.

Lee Trevino, winner of last week's Danny Thomas-Memphis Open, also had difficulties

PEOPLE: *Everest Failure Blamed on Britons*

The Austrian leader of a European expedition to Mount Everest bitterly blamed three British members Saturday for the failure of the assault on the world's highest mountain. Don Whillans, spokesman for the three Britons who quit the climb five days before the attempt was abandoned, said in Kathmandu, Nepal, that "it was an impossible situation," and the Austrian, Felix Kuen,

Of course not. It is very serious.
It is the way humans behave.
Button, button—wouldn't you like to have a button, too?

seemed to agree. "The British neither cooperated with other members nor worked hard," said Kuen. Whillans, he added, had insisted that only he and his countrymen should make the final assault on the 29,028-foot summit, while Kuen had planned to include in the summit team an Austrian, a Briton and a German "since this was a European expedition." "They may be big," said Kuen of the British climbers, "but we are not in the British colonial empire." Kuen and another climber, Horst Schneider, alleged that Whillans and his countrymen, Hamish MacInnes and Douglas Scott, also wasted oxygen during the climb by using it as they slept and at altitudes low enough to do without it. Kuen, who also said the

...uncooperative, disclosed that heavy snow and 75-mph winds had finally prevented the remaining expedition members from maneuvering over Everest's unclimbed southwest face.

Five people got on an elevator at Adams Mount Sinai Hospital Friday, but when the door opened again, six got off. Mrs. Clarence Quin, 19, had had a baby while riding to the nursery room. An intern, two nurses and a volunteer, all riding in the same elevator, assisted in the delivery of Dr. 1/2-pound Tawnya Quin, the first newborn in that shape by Dr. James Briggs, who'd been waiting in the delivery room.

"I'm the only man in Yugo-

Mrs. Dorothy Pierson, 71-year-old widow of a England, who sold his an auction two wee \$280,000, then bought next week for \$38,000

plained why she entire \$3,000,000 real made "a terrible mess as the house went under the hammer."

"When I heard my si might have to go, I buy it back. My gar worked tremendously make the grounds be I wouldn't want them. I'd like to see you set the house up for sale. They are like rats," Pierson planned to sell again, provided she bungalow on the g. the gardeners stay on

...slavia who can't lie about his age," said President Josip Broz Tito as he celebrated his 80th birthday in Belgrade at a mass youth rally in Partizan Stadium, joining hundreds of children from all over the country in a snack of juice and sweets. Later, to Communist party leaders gathered for a presentation of his second Order of National Hero, Tito said: "Let us work together so that our country becomes invincible from the inside as well as from the

Another artist was similarly overwhelmed when she became the first American to receive the

to Beaverbrook, who breach of contract damages. The Sunday delivered to have paid rights to the Best saga.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE	PERSONNEL
<p align="center">SPAIN</p> <p>LAND INVESTMENT IN MAJORCA. \$8000 down. 160 sq. m. of land at 150 meters from the sea and sandy beach, on N.E. of the island. Paved road. Price \$104000 net cash. Agency: Vich. Fax: Gonzalo Palma, Mallorca.</p> <p>MAJORCA: Lovely orange grove. Ref. 359-357.</p>	<p>AAA RATED COMP start appearing your 20 County of Nevada demonstration work FAX (rental stores) tender. Our people WEEKLY and and Be a winner. Write Ref. 359-357</p> <p>SALESSEN, MARVELLON</p>

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE	PERSONNEL !
SPAIN	AAA RATED COMP. best appearing your

هكذا من الأصل